RG 104, 8NS-104-94-077
Box 6

8NS-104-94-077, Miscellaneous
Correspondence & Memos, 1897-1994

Mint [form letters]/Macros - Information for Public

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DENVER MINT
320 W. Colfax Ave.
Denver CO 80204

CHARGES FOR SPECIAL ASSAYS AND ASSAYS OF ORES
-1980-

Analysis	Gold Or Silver Bullion (Under 800 Base Metal)	Plated or Filled Goods and White Gold
Gold (5-10 grams)	$11.00	$12.00
Silver (10 grams)	11.00	12.00
Gold and Silver	19.00	23.00
Additional Charge When Platinum Group Metals Present	5.00	5.00

****

Ore Assays
(1/2 pound minimum)

Gold	$5.00
Silver	5.00
Gold and Silver.	8.00
Lead	8.00
Zinc	8.00
Copper	7.00

****

Cashier's Check or Money Orders made payable to:

Superintendent, Denver Mint

All samples should be sent to:

Cash Division
U. S. Mint
320 W. Colfax Ave.
Denver CO 80204

NOTE: Return postage, insurance or registered mail fees are to be furnished in the form of large denomination U. S. postage stamps.

For any further questions, call Dr. Michael E. Witt, Assayer
Telephone: (303) 837-3585.

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2/5/86

PUBLIC SERVICES

GENERAL INFORMATION

If you wish to be placed on the mailing list to receive order forms for future coin sets and other mint offerings, please complete and mail the enclosed form.

1

We have placed your name on the United States Mint mailing list. In the future you will automatically receive order forms to order coin sets from the United States Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, CA 94175.

2

All individuals on our mailing list will receive an order card for our next offering. Prices are included on the order form. Once an order has been placed, your name is retained on our mailing list. If you do not place an order within two years, your name will automatically be dropped from the mailing list.

3

The Philadelphia Mint and Denver Mint do not have separate mailing lists. The United States Mint has one central mailing list which is maintained at our San Francisco office and services all U.S. minting facilities.

4

Mint operations are administered by the Director of the Mint in Washington, D.C. Mints are in operation at Philadelphia and Denver. In addition, the U.S. Assay Office at San Francisco produces and packages proof coins in all denominations to fill mail orders for the general public. The Assay Office at San Francisco and the Bullion Depository at West Point also manufacture cents for general circulation.

5

Addresses of the Mints are:

U.S. Mint
320 West Colfax
Denver, CO 80204

U.S. Mint
5th & Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

U.S. Mint
55 Mint Street
San Francisco, CA 94175

U.S. Mint
633 Third St., NW
Washington, D.C.20220

6

The address for the U.S. Mint Sales Center in Washington, D.C. is:

U.S. Mint Sales Center
Washington Tourist Center
Department of Commerce Building
1400 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220
(202) 566-5221

6A

The United States Mint has cut off orders for this year's proof coin sets.

7

The ordering period for this year's proof sets has not yet opened.

8

The ordering period for this year's uncirculated coin sets has not yet opened.

9

You will be notified when these items are available.

10

The following paragraphs explain the difference between proof and uncirculated coins.

PROOF COINS

These coins are made from carefully selected coin blanks that have been highly polished before being fed into the presses. The dies made solely for this purpose are also highly polished and are buffed during use. In order to minimize scratches and abrasions, the coins are hand fed to a slow moving press. The slower action assures sharper, more even impressions and makes the design much more distinct. Each coin is struck twice. The finished coins have an almost mirror-like surface.

UNCIRCULATED COINS

These coins are made on high speed presses in the same manner as coins for general circulation. Although only the best coins are packaged, the Treasury cannot guarantee that the coins are free from blemishes.

11

Uncirculated coin sets were not issued in 1982 and 1983 in order to keep within the assigned personnel ceiling. Congressional action taken in late 1983 re-established the uncirculated program, and production of the uncirculated coin sets resumed in 1984.

12

The 1982 proof coin set did not contain a dollar coin. In place of the dollar, the set included a bronze proof medallion featuring the seal of the United States Treasury Department.

13

Proof coin sets from 1950 to 1964 sold for 2.10; 1968 to 1972 for $5.00; from 1973 to 1976 for $7.00; and from 1977 to 1979 for $9.00; 1980 for $10.00 and from 1981 to 1985 for $11.00.

14

Uncirculated coin sets from 1959 to 1964 sold for $2.40; 1968 to 1970 for $2.50; 1971 and 1972 for $3.50; from 1974 to 1976 for $6.00; 1977 and 1978 for $7.00; 1979 for $8.00; 1980 for $9.00; and 1981 for $11.00. No uncirculated sets were issued by the Mint in 1982 and 1983. Uncirculated coins sets for 1984 sold for $7.00.

15

All proof coins for the yearly proof coin sets are struck at San Francisco and bear the "S" mint mark.

16

All coins and sets produced by the United States Mint carry an official U.S. Mint identification. Offerings by individuals other than the Mint may be misleading in that repackaging may have occurred.

17

The United States Mint does not determine the value of specific coins or currency. No appraisal service is offered. It is recommended that you contact coin dealers or collectors to inquire about the sale, purchase or valuation of coins. The United States Mint does not recommend specific coin dealers or collectors, it is suggested that you consult the Yellow Pages of your telephone directory for the names of coin dealers/collectors in your area.

18

Old or rare coins for collections, coins of specific date or design, selective rolls, loose coins and bags of coins (uncirculated or for general circulation), or gold and silver ingots may be secured from banks, collectors, private mints, coin dealers or smelters at prices determined by them. These items are not available through government sources.

19

As a special service, the Mint offers current proof coin sets and other numismatic items to the public. When regular coins are needed for normal exchange purposes or for coin collections, these coins must be obtained from commercial banks. The Mint releases new coins only to Federal Reserve Banks which distribute the coins to commercial banks. Neither the Mint nor the Federal Reserve Bank issues coins for circulation directly to the public.

20

With the exception of the Bicentennial special coin sets (1976) and special souvenir sets, only coin sets manufactured and issued during the current year are available from the U.S. Mint. For those issued during previous years, you may wish to consult coin dealers in your area.

21

On January 1, 1980 the following mint mark system was established for United States coins:

"P" - coins produced in Philadelphia

1¢ - no mint mark
5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, $1 - "P" mint mark

"D" - coins produced in Denver

1¢,5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, $1, - "D" mint mark

"S" - coins produced in San Francisco

Annual Proof Coins - "S" mint mark

Note: The San Francisco Assay Office and the West Point Bullion Depository also manufacture cents. These cents will bear no mint marks.

22

No mint marks appear on circulating coins dated 1965, 1966, and 1967. The Mint was striving to build up coin inventories during that critical time. Congressional authorization permitted resumption of the practice in 1968, at which time the mint marks, usually positioned on the reverse of the coins prior to 1968, were relocated to the obverse or date side.

23

The Mint changed the composition of one cent coins from an alloy of 95% copper and 5% zinc to a copper-plated coin containing 97.6% zinc and 2.4% copper in 1982. The new coin is virtually identical in size and appearance to the old one cent piece. The new material was phased in over a period of approximately twelve months beginning in January 1982. One cent coins were produced simultaneously from both materials during the phase-in period. All cents dated 1983 are copper-plated zinc. This modification of the cent substantially reduced production costs.

24

In 1982 two types of cents were produced. The best way to determine which cents you have is to weigh the coins. The copper cent should weigh 48 grains (2 grain tolerance) and the zinc cent should weigh 38.581 grains (1.54 grain tolerance).

25

The copper-plated zinc cents were first produced at the San Francisco Assay Office and the West Point Bullion Depository in January 1982. At that time the Denver and Philadelphia Mints were producing the copper cents. The Denver Mint began making zinc cents in January 1983.

26

No copper cents were struck at the U.S. Mint in 1943. Wartime needs for that metal necessitated change to zinc-coated steel. Investigation of some so-called copper cents of that year proved them to zinc-coated steel cents which were copper plated after reaching circulation. It is also possible that dates on copper cents of other years were altered and give the appearance of having been produced by the Mints in 1943. The zinc-coated steel cents were not recalled by the government. They were withdrawn in the usual manner as they became too worn or mutilated for circulation.

27

Susan B. Anthony dollars were struck in 1979 and 1980 for general circulation and were included in the Mint's proof and uncirculated coin sets. The 1981 Susan B. Anthony dollar was struck for the proof and uncirculated coin sets only, not for general circulation.

28

There were no cupro-nickel dollars, half-dollars or quarters minted for general circulation with the dates 1975 and/or 1976. These were replaced by coins in these denominations double-dated 1776-1976.

29

The 1970 Kennedy half dollars were struck for the Proof and Uncirculated Coin Sets only, not for general circulation.

30

Eisenhower silver clad dollars were produced only from 1971 through 1974. They are no longer available through the Mint but must be purchased from coin dealers.

31

No Eisenhower dollars have been produced for circulation since 1978. No stocks of these coins remain in the Mint. Please contact coin dealers for information relative to their availability.

32

The Carson City Silver Dollar Program was not administered by the United States Mint but was under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration. The last sale of these dollars (Morgan design) took place in 1980. Any questions should be directed to: Carson City Silver Dollar Program, General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20405.

33

No 90% silver dollars have been produced for circulation since 1935. No stocks of these coins remain in the Mint. You must apply to coin dealers for information relative to their availability to collectors.

34

Orders for the three-coin Bicentennial special uncirculated sets will be accepted until further notice. The price of the set is $9.00. The dollar, half dollar and quarter are 40% silver. Make check or money order payable to the "United States Mint". Mail orders to the U.S. Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, CA 94175. There is no limit on uncirculated sets. The ordering period for the Bicentennial Proof Set was closed on March 6, 1985.

35

Souvenir sets are produced each year by the Philadelphia Mint. The Denver Mint also produces a souvenir set. Each set consists of one each 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢ uncirculated coins from the respective Mint. The set also includes a 1-5/16" medal featuring the originating Mint. These sets are sold over the counter at mint sales stores in Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco and Washington, D.C. They are not available by mail.

36

The deadline for filing orders with the United States Mint for the U.S. Olympic coins expired at midnight January 18, 1985. You may wish to contact local coin dealers about the availability of these coins through commercial outlets.

37

The American Arts Gold Medallion Program ended on December 1, 1985. You may wish to contact a coin dealer or collector in your area for these medallions.

37A

Special Mint Sets were made from specially prepared, polished blanks at the San Francisco Assay Office and were struck with polished dies on high tonnage presses. In addition to the five and one cent pieces, a set contained the clad dime, quarter dollar and half dollar authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965. These sets were of higher quality than the uncirculated sets but were not of proof quality. They had a higher relief than regualr coins. The sets were issued only during 1965, 1966 and 1967. They are no longer available through Mint sources but must be procured from coin dealers or collectors.

38

The United States Mint is prohibited by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 from manufacturing or issuing gold coins for circulation. To obtain specimens of those coin minted prior to that date you must apply to coin dealers. Special commemorative issues , such as those marking the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, require an Act of Congress.

39

The United States Mint does not offer refinery services for the public or recommend private companies which are engaged in this work.

40

Public Law 93-373 terminated all legal prohibitions on U.S. citizens purchasing, holding, selling or otherwise dealing in gold, effective December 31, 1974. To reflect the effect of the law, the Treasury Department Gold Regulations and licensing procedures have been revoked.

41

The Treasury Department does not purchase silver. Sales to the public ceased November 10, 1970. You may wish to inquire of commercial refiners for information pertaining to the availability of silver bars.

42

The Public Sales area at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia is operated on a contract basis by a non-profit organization. According to Pennsylvania regulations a 6% sales tax must be added to items purchased here. The tax does not apply to the face value of a coin. Please contact the sales office directly at (215) 597-7692 for more information.

43

Direct all inquiries regarding the assaying of gold and silver to:

Assistant Director of Technology
United States Mint
633 Third St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20220

44

The Bureau of the Mint does not make paper money. Please direct your inquiry to:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing
14th and C Streets, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20228

45

Silver is no longer given in exchange for silver certificates. The deadline for exchanging certificates for silver bullion was June 24, 1968. These certificates are bills of legal tender, however, and continue to function as a medium of exchange at their face value.

46

The Treasury Department has purchased no gold in the private market since March 17, 1968.

47

The items to which you refer are not available through the United States Mint.

48

Mint errors are not available for sale by the United States Mint. Neither does the Mint buy back error coins at premium values.

49

Because error coins are not knowingly put into circulation by the Mint, no production figures are available for specific errors.

50

The United States Mint does not sell specimens of foreign coinage manufactured for other governments nor recommends possible sources of supply.

51

The U.S. Mint does not regulate the business practices of private mints or coin dealers. Inquiries or complaints regarding these firms should be made directly to the company or the appropriate consumer agency. If the product was ordered through the mail, contact the Postal Inspector in the city to which the order was sent.

52

To determine if a product is being offered by the U.S. Mint, look for the wording "United States Mint" on the ordering material.

53

Your letter was delivered to the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia in error. The organization you are trying to address is a private company and is not affiliated with the U.S. Mint nor the U.S. government. It is suggested that you include a complete street address when re-mailing your letter.

54

The manufacture and distribution of paper currency are functions of the Bureau of Engraving, Department of the Treasury, 14th and C Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20226. All questions relating thereto should be addressed to that agency.

55

All inquiries on mutilated or torn currency should be directed to:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing
OCS, Room 344, BEPA
P.O. Box 37048
Washington, D.C. 20013
(202) 447-0278

56

The United States Mint does no distribute stamps. Please direct your inquiry to:

Philatelic Affairs Division
U.S. Postal Service
Washington, D.C. 20260

57

Military medals are not available through the Mint. The National Personnel Records Center issues many of the medals entitled to individuals dating back to 1885. Please send your request to:

National Personnel Records Center
Military Personnel Records
9700 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, MI 63132

58

Direct all inquiries regarding the authenticity of coins to:

Assistant Director of Technology
United States Mint
633 Third St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20220

59

It is expected that a medal commemorating President Reagan's second term will be produced by the U.S. Mint. However, this medal is not yet available. You will be notified when the medal is available for sale.

60

Thank you for your interest in the U.S. Mint numismatic program.

61

I hope you find this information helpful.

62

Sincerely,

Eleanor McKelvey
Exhibits and Public Services Manager

63

Thank you for your interest in Susan B. Anthony Dollars. The U.S. Mint is only offering 1979 and 1980, uncirculated SBA coins. To obtain 1981 or proof dollars, you may wish to contact a coin dealer or collector in your area.

64

The United States Mint ended sales of the George Washington Commemorative Half Dollar on December 31, 1985. You may wish to contact a coin dealer or collector in your area for this coin.

65

Ordering information for U.S. Gold and Silver Bullion coins is not yet available. You will be notified when these items are available.

66

August 8, 1985

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1985
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Mr. H. G. Burmeister
3301 Dow Drive
Roswell, New Mexico 88201

Dear Mr. Burmeister:

Our Denver facility has forwarded to this office your inquiry of July 16th concerning the issuance of a silver bullion coin.

Legislation known as the Liberty Coin Act was approved by President Reagan July 9, 1985, as part of the authorization to mint commemorative coins marking the centennial of the Statue of Liberty. You will note from the enclosed copy of the legislation that while Title II is to take effect October 1, 1985, the bullion coins may not be issued or sold before September 1, 1986, or before the date on which all Statue of Liberty commemorative coins provided for in Title I shall have been sold, whichever is earlier.

It will be some months before details concerning the availability of the bullion coins will be forthcoming. We can only suggest at this time that you watch the daily papers for current information.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

Enclosure
cc: Tito Rael, Denver Mint

Mint - Ellayden - 8-8-85

SOURCES OF BULLION

SEC. 103. (a) The Secretary shall obtain silver for the coins minted under this title only from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.).

(b) The Secretary shall obtain gold for the coins minted under this title pursuant to the authority of the Secretary under existing law.

DESIGN OF THE COINS

SEC. 104. The design for each coin authorized by this title shall be selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Chairman of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. and the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts.

SALE OF THE COINS

SEC. 105. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the coins issued under this title shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the face value, plus the cost of designing and issuing such coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses).

(b) The Secretary shall make bulk sales at a reasonable discount to reflect the lower costs of such sales.

(c) The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins prior to the issuance of such coins. Sales under this subsection shall be at a reasonable discount to reflect the benefit of prepayment.

(d) All sales shall include a surcharge of $35 per coin for the five dollar coins, $7 per coin for the one dollar coins, and $2 per coin for the half dollar coins.

ISSUANCE OF THE COINS

SEC. 106. (a) The gold coins authorized by this title shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities and shall be struck at no more than one facility of the United States Mint.

(b) The one dollar and half dollar coins authorized under this title may be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities, except that not more than one facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular combination of denomination and quality.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may issue the coins minted under this title beginning October 1, 1985.

(d) No coins shall be minted under this title after December 31, 1986.

GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS

SEC. 107. No provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods or services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this title. Nothing in this section shall relieve any person entering into a contract under the authority of this title from complying with any law relating to equal employment opportunity.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES

SEC. 108. All surcharges which are received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this title shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.

(hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Foundation"). Such amounts shall be used to restore and renovate the Statue of Liberty and the facilities used for immigration at Ellis Island and to establish an endowment in an amount deemed sufficient by the Foundation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to ensure the continued upkeep and maintenance of these monuments.

AUDITS

SEC. 109. The Comptroller General shall have the right to examine such books, records, documents, and other data of the Foundation as may be related to the expenditure of amounts paid, and the management and expenditures of the endowment established, under section 108.

COINAGE PROFIT FUND

SEC. 110. Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) all amounts received from the sale of coins issued under this title shall be deposited in the coinage profit fund;

(2) the Secretary shall pay the amounts authorized under this title from the coinage profit fund; and

(3) the Secretary shall charge the coinage profit fund with all expenditures under this title.

FINANCIAL ASSURANCES

SEC. 111. (a) The Secretary shall take all actions necessary to ensure that the issuance of the coins authorized by this title shall result in no net cost to the United States Government.

(b) No coin shall be issued under this title unless the Secretary has received—

(1) full payment therefor;

(2) security satisfactory to the Secretary to indemnify the United States for full payment; or

(3) a guarantee of full payment satisfactory to the Secretary from a depository institution whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

TITLE II—LIBERTY COINS

Liberty Coin Act

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Liberty Coin Act".

MINTING OF SILVER COINS

SEC. 202. Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsections (e) and (f) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsections:

"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall mint and issue, in quantities sufficient to meet public demand, coins which—

"(1) are 40.6 millimeters in diameter and weigh 31.103 grams;

"(2) contain .999 fine silver;

"(3) have a design—

"(A) symbolic of Liberty on the obverse side; and

"(B) of an eagle on the reverse side;

"(4) have inscriptions of the year of minting or issuance, and the words 'Liberty', 'In God We Trust', 'United States of America', '1 Oz. Fine Silver', 'E Pluribus Unum', and 'One Dollar'; and

"(5) have reeded edges.

"(f) The Secretary shall sell the coins minted under subsection (e) to the public at a price equal to the market value of the bullion at the time of sale, plus the cost of minting, marketing, and distributing such coins (including labor, materials, dyes, use of machinery, and overhead expenses).

"(g) For purposes of section 5132(a)(1) of this title, all coins minted under subsection (e) of this section shall be considered to be numismatic items.

"(h) The coins issued under this title shall be legal tender as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.".

PURCHASE OF SILVER

SEC. 203. Section 5116(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of paragraph (1), by striking out "The Secretary shall" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary may";

(2) by striking out the second sentence of paragraph (1); and

(3) by inserting after the first sentence of paragraph (2) the following new sentence: "The Secretary shall obtain the silver for the coins authorized under section 5112(e) of this title by purchase from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.).".

Ante, p. 115.

CONFORMING AMENDMENT

SEC. 204. The third sentence of section 5132(a)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting "minted under section 5112(a) of this title" after "proof coins".

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 205. This title shall take effect on October 1, 1985, except that no coins may be issued or sold under subsection (e) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, before September 1, 1986, or before the date on which all coins minted under title I of this Act have been sold, whichever is earlier. Effective date. *Ante*, p. 115.

Approved July 9, 1985.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 47:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 131 (1985):
March 5, considered and passed House.
June 21, considered and passed Senate, amended.
June 24, House concurred in Senate amendments.

○

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204-2693

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

Dear Customer:

The Statue of Liberty Coin Program is starting later than originally anticipated because of a delay in passage of authorizing legislation. Because of the late start, the brochures and official information on the sale and marketing of the coins and offerings have not been completed.

We are enclosing available information relative to the Statue of Liberty Coin Program that will enable you to take advantage of the pre-issue discount offered on all coins until December 31, 1985.

Additionally, enclosed is a Mint mailing list. If you wish to add your name to the list, you will receive information on present and future coins and coin sets offered by the United States Mint.

Sincerely,

Nora W. Hussey

Nora W. Hussey
Superintendent

Enclosures

Order address chosen

Purchasers by mail of Statue of Liberty commemorative coins will be using a new Philadelphia address for their orders rather than the traditional San Francisco office for U.S. Mint products.

A Philadelphia lock box for coin orders is part of the Treasury Department's cash management program designed to get monies received into bank accounts quickly and efficiently.

Order fulfillment, as the packaging and mailing is called, will continue to be performed by the Mint principally in San Francisco. Orders for the gold coins, however, as with the Los Angeles Olympic pieces, will be processed by the West Point Bullion Depository, where the gold is minted.

The new address for all Statue of Liberty coin orders is: **United States Mint, Liberty Coin Program, P.O. Box 42010, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.**

Orders will be processed by the Mellon Bank, which will deposit the checks and money orders and pass on the order information to the Mint by electronic media.

Didn't get order blank?

You haven't received an order blank for Statue of Liberty commemorative coins yet? It might still be in the mail.

The first offering of Statue of Liberty commemorative coins at discount prices was sent by third-class mail rather than the first-class status sometimes used for U.S. Mint coin offerings.

Horace Burnett, director of the U.S. Liberty Coin program at the Department of Treasury, said the postal service had given assurances of expeditious handling of the huge mailing, to more than three million names and addresses, promising "to move it along as fast as possible."

The 3.5 million pieces containing order blanks were put in the mail the week of Nov. 4-9, with delivery normally anticipated to take up to a week to 10 days. This, said Burnett, still allows plenty of time for returning orders at the discount price before the Dec. 31 deadline.

"The package, with its two brochures and letters, was really too heavy for first class," Burnett said. "As I recall, it would have cost more than a $1 million additional to send it first class."

COINS

Gold piece is tribute to Miss Liberty

By Belmont Faries
Special to the Denver Post

The Statue of Liberty commemorative coins, after first-strike ceremonies Oct. 18, are now on sale at a discount for orders before the end of the year.

The $5 gold coin shows the head of the Statue of Liberty from below, the reverse an eagle in flight.

The Ellis Island dollar features the full statue in front of the Ellis Island immigration center on the obverse and the torch with a quotation from the Emma Lazarus poem "The New Colossus" on the reverse. The obverse was designed by John Mercanti, the reverse by Mercanti with assistance from Matthew Peloso.

The immigrant half dollar's obverse pictures the New York skyline of about 1913 with the Statue of Libery welcoming an ocean liner carrying immigrants. It was designed by Edgar Z. Steever. The reverse shows immigrants on Ellis Island waiting to go to New York. It is by Sheri J. Winter. All of the designers are on the staff of the Philadelphia Mint.

The pre-issue offer has been sent to collectors on the U.S. Mint mailing list. For the few who are not, the address for order form is Statue of Liberty Coin Program, 1730 K St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20220.

The pre-issue options, with the increased price after Dec. 31 in parentheses, are:

- Proof half dollar, $6.50 ($7.50).
- Proof silver dollar, $22.50 ($24).
- Proof half and silver dollar set, $29 ($31.50.
- Three-coin proof set, $175 ($206.50).
- Proof $5 gold coin, $170 (175).
- Six-coin set, $375 ($439.50).
- Uncirculated half dollar, $5 ($6).
- Uncirculated silver dollar, $20.50 ($22).
- Uncirculated half and silver dollar set, $25.50 ($28).
- Uncirculated three-coin set, $165 ($193).
- Uncirculated gold, $160 ($165).
- Seven-coin Prestige Set, five regular issue 1986 proof coins plus proof Liberty half and silver dollar, $48.50 (no discount price).

These prices include surcharges of $35 from each half eagle, $7 from each silver dollar and $2 from each cupronickel half dollar which the Treasury hopes will produce $40 million for the fund for the restoration of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island nearby in New York harbor.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

Ordering Details

Customers who are on the United States Mint's mailing list should be receiving ordering information through the mail approximately November 1, 1985.

For more information on how to order Statue of Liberty coins and to be placed on the Mint's mailing list for future offerings, send your name, address, and phone number to:

The United States Mint
633 3rd St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

A pre-issue discount is offered on all coins until December 31.

You can acquire the three-piece proof set ($5, $1, 50c) for $175. Obtained separately, the $5 proof gold will cost $170. Thus, for an additional $5, you have the half and a dollar. Same applies for the three-piece uncirculated set. Price $165. Individual $5 gold uncirculated coin is $160. Purchases must be made by December 31, 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

STATUE OF LIBERTY-ELLIS ISLAND COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM

Information Sheet

$5 Gold Coin

Denomination	:	$5
Diameter	:	.850 inches (21.59 mm)
Weight	:	.269 troy ounces (8.359 grams)
Content	:	Gold (90%) .242 troy ounces (7.523 grams)
		Silver (6%) .016 troy ounces (.502 grams)
		Copper (4%) .011 troy ounces (.334 grams)
Maximum No. authorized	:	500,000
Retail price - Proof	:	$175.00
Uncirculated	:	$155.00
Produced at - Proof	:	West Point
Uncirculated	:	West Point
Packaging	:	Capsule/Presentation case
Designer	:	Elizabeth Jones

$1 Silver Coin

Denomination	:	$1
Diameter	:	1.50 inches (38.10 mm)
Weight	:	.86 troy ounces (26.73 grams)
Content	:	Silver (90%) .77 troy ounces (24.057 grams
		Copper (10%) .09 troy ounces (2.673 grams
Maximum No. authorized	:	10,000,000.
Retail price - Proof	:	$24.00
Uncirculated	:	$22.00
Produced at - Proof	:	San Francisco
Uncirculated	:	Philadelphia
Packaging - Proof	:	Capsule/Presentation case
Uncirculated	:	Capsule/Gift box
Designer	:	John Mercanti

Half-Dollar Coin

Denomination	:	50 cents
Diameter	:	1.205 inches (30.61 mm)
Weight	:	.36 troy ounces (11.34 grams)
Content	:	Copper (92%) .331 troy ounces (10.433 gra Nickel (8%) .029 troy ounces (.907 gra
Maximum No. authorized	:	25,000,000
Retail price - Proof	:	$7.50
Uncirculated	:	$6.00
Produced at - Proof	:	San Francisco
Uncirculated	:	Denver
Packaging - Proof	:	Capsule/Gift box
Uncirculated	:	Mylar/Gift box
Designers	:	Obverse - Edgar Steever
	:	Reverse - Sheri Joseph Winter

Availability of coins* :

Source for Purchase	Proof	Uncirculated
Mail order from Mint	X	X
"800" No. from Mint	X	X
Bulk dealers	X	X
Consignment		
Mint Stores	X	X
Financial Institutions (banks, savings and loans, credit unions)	X	-
Post Offices	X	-
Military bases (PX's & BX's)	X	-
Retailers	X	-

*Subject to change

Note: See attachment for pre-issue discounts and various coin packagings/offerings.

PRODUCT LINE

	Option/Product	Packaging	Retail Price	Pre-Issue Price	Surcharge
1	Half Dollar "P" *	Capsule/Gift Box	$ 7.50	$ 6.50	$ 2.00
2	Silver Dollar "P" *	Capsule/Presentation Case	$ 24.00	$ 22.50	$ 7.00
3	Half/Silver Dollar "P" *	Capsule/Presentation Case	$ 31.50	$ 29.00	$ 9.00
4	Three-Coin "P" (half, silver, gold) *	Capsule/Presentation Case	$206.50	$175.00	$44.00
5	Gold "P"	Capsule/Presentation Case	$175.00	$170.00	$35.00
6	Six-Coin Set: Half, silver, and gold "P" Half, silver, and gold "U"	Capsule/Cherrywood presentation case	$439.50	$375.00	$88.00
7	Half Dollar "U"	Mylar/Gift Box	$ 6.00	$ 5.00	$ 2.00
8	Silver Dollar "U"	Capsule/Gift Box	$ 22.00	$ 20.50	$ 7.00
9	Half/Silver Dollar "U"	Capsule/Gift Box	$ 28.00	$ 25.50	$ 9.00
10	Three-Coin "U" (Half, silver, gold)	Capsule/Presentation Case	$193.00	$165.00	$44.00
11	Gold "U"	Capsule/Presentation Case	$165.00	$160.00	$35.00
12	Seven-Coin Prestige Set** (Five-Coin Proof Set, plus Statue of Liberty Proof Half Dollar and Silver Dollar)	Leatherette Case	$ 48.50		$ 9.00

* Options available on consignment

** Not available until the second quarter of 1986

STATUE OF LIBERTY-ELLIS ISLAND COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM

Fact sheet - Critical dates

Award of contract to ad agency:	August 29, 1985
First strike ceremonies:	October 18, 1985
First coin offering on Mint and SOL Foundation mailing lists and general-interest print media:	November 1, 1985
Pre-issue discount will be given on orders received from:	November 1, 1985
until:	December 31, 1985
Coins will be shipped to fill individual orders (if coins are available, order fulfillment may start before Christmas, 1985):	January, 1986
Coins will be available for bulk and consignment sales:	February, 1986
Final date coins will be minted:	December 31, 1986
Coins will be offered for sale from Mint and consignment through:	January 31, 1987

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
United States Mint, Washington, D.C. 20220

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

PLACE STAMP HERE

PRE-ISSUE DISCOUNT WILL BE WITHDRAWN AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1985

THE UNITED STATES MINT

U.S. Liberty Coin Program
P.O. Box 42010
Philadelphia, PA 19101

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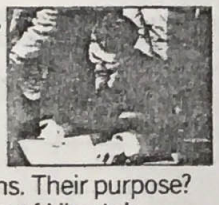
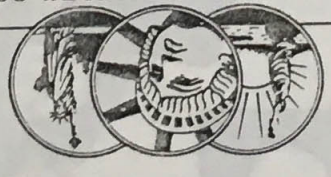


The Mint's expert engravers have created three coins that truly capture the spirit and beauty of America's great Lady of Freedom. Each—the gold five dollar, silver dollar and half dollar—has been carefully struck to produce the sharpest details and highest relief.

Now these magnificent U.S. Liberty Coins can be yours...to complete your collection, to celebrate Liberty's anniversary, and to pass along as family heirlooms.

UNITED STATES LIBERTY COINS



PASS THIS EXTRA ORDER FORM ALONG TO A FRIEND OR FELLOW COIN COLLECTOR.

Now you can acquire the only United States coins minted in honor of the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty.

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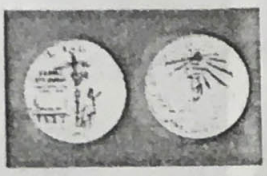

LIBERTY SILVER DOLLAR COIN

Obverse: Statue and Ellis Island. Reverse: Liberty's torch. Weight: .86 troy ounce. 90% silver, 10% copper. Diameter: 1.5 inch. Maximum mintage: 10,000,000.

LIBERTY HALF-DOLLAR COIN

Obverse: Statue, New York skyline and arriving ship. Reverse: immigrants at dockside. Weight: .36 troy ounce. 92% copper, 8% nickel. Diameter: 1.205 inch. Maximum mintage: 25,000,000.

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The first five-dollar gold coin in over 50 years! Obverse: Liberty's crowned head. Reverse: American eagle. Weight: .269 troy ounce. 90% gold, 10% alloy. Diameter: .850 inch. Maximum mintage: 500,000.

Coins shown smaller than actual size. Each coin or set includes velvet presentation case and Certificate of Authenticity at no extra charge.

To obtain your U.S. Liberty Coins, use the reservation form below. Complete form, detach, fold and seal. Be sure to enclose payment before mailing.

OPTION NO.	QUANTITY	ITEM	REGULAR PRICE	PRE-ISSUE PRICE*	SUBTOTAL
1		1986 Liberty Half Dollar (Proof)	7.50	6.50	
2		1986 Liberty Silver Dollar (Proof)	24.00	22.50	
3		2-Coin Set: 1986 Silver Dollar & Half Dollar (Proof)	31.50	29.00	
4		1986 Liberty Gold Five-Dollar Coin (Proof)	175.00	170.00	
5		3-Coin Set: 1 Each Coin (1986 Proof)	206.50	175.00	
6		1986 Liberty Half Dollar (Uncirc.)	6.00	5.00	
7		1986 Liberty Silver Dollar (Uncirc.)	22.00	20.50	
8		2-Coin Set: 1986 Silver Dollar & Half Dollar (Uncirc.)	28.00	25.50	
9		1986 Liberty Gold Five-Dollar Coin (Uncirc.)	165.00	160.00	
10		3-Coin Set: 1 Each Coin (1986 Uncirc.)	193.00	165.00	
11		6-Coin Set: 1 Each 1986 Coin (in both Proof & Uncirc.) Includes cherrywood presentation case.	439.50	375.00	
				Total Enclosed	

NOTE: The U.S. Mint reserves the right to limit quantities shipped, subject to availability.

L21D114

DO NOT SEND CASH. Make check or money order payable to: United States Mint.

METHOD OF PAYMENT: ☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard

Credit Card Account No.

Expiration Date: Month Year

To order your Liberty Coins detach, fold and seal this form. Mail with your payment today. Remember: you must order by December 31, 1985, to qualify for a Pre-Issue Discount. Please allow 6-8 weeks for delivery after issue date of January 1, 1986. Mint may discontinue accepting orders should bullion prices increase significantly. Credit card orders will be billed upon receipt by U.S. Mint.

VERY IMPORTANT—PLEASE READ:

YES, please accept my order for the U.S. Liberty Coins I have indicated. I understand all sales are final and not subject to refund. Verification of my order will be made by the Department of the Treasury, U.S. Mint. My coins may be delivered in multiple shipments. If my order is received by December 31, 1985, I will be entitled to purchase the coins at the Pre-Issue Discount price shown. I have read, understand and agree to the above.

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Moisten, fold and seal here.

UNITED STATES LIBERTY COINS

*Pre-Issue Discount Will Be Withdrawn After December 31, 1985.

Moisten, fold and seal here.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
United States Mint, Washington, D.C. 20220

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

PLACE STAMP HERE

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U.S. Liberty Coin Program
P.O. Box 42010
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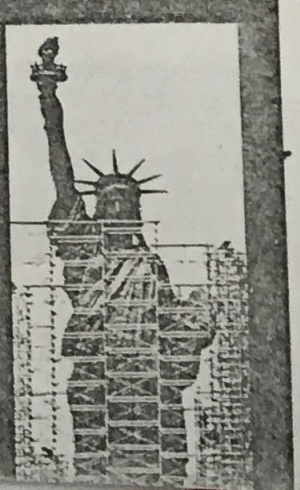

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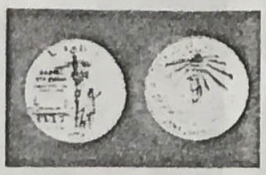

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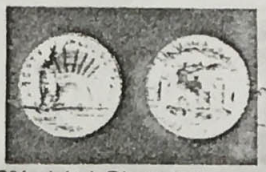

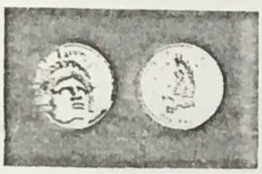

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L21D114

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METHOD OF PAYMENT: ☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard

Credit Card Account No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Expiration Date: Month | | Year | | | |

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Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Moisten, fold and seal here.

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UNITED STATES LIBERTY COINS

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Moisten, fold and seal here.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
United States Mint, Washington, D.C. 20220

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

PLACE STAMP HERE

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U.S. Liberty Coin Program
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Philadelphia, PA 19101

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L21D114

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Expiration Date: Month _____ Year _____

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Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Moisten, fold and seal here.

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UNITED STATES LIBERTY COINS

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Moisten, fold and seal here.

Opt. No.	QUANT.	ITEM	PRICE	SUB-TOTAL
1		'86 Liberty H.D. (Proof)	7.50	
2		'86 Liberty Silver (Proof)	24.00	
3		2 C.Set 86 S.D./HD (Proof)	31.50	
4		SOLD OUT		
5		SOLD OUT		
6		'86 Liberty H.D. (Unc.)	6.00	
7		'86 Liberty Silver (Unc)	22.00	
8		2 C.Set 86 SD & HD (Unc.)	28.00	
9		SOLD OUT		
10		SOLD OUT		
11		SOLD OUT		
DO NOT SEND CASH. Make check or money order payable to: United States Mint			TOTAL ENC.	

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
United States Mint, Washington, DC. 20220

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Signature _____ Date _____

Month Year

Credit Card Acct. No. [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ] X [ ][ ]

Method of Payment /__/ Check

/__/ Money Order /__/ VISA

/__/ Master Card

UNITED STATES LIBERTY COINS

Mail this entire form with payment to:

THE U.S. MINT
LIBERTY COIN PROGRAM
P.O. Box 42000
Philadelphia, PA 19101

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Designer	:	Elizabeth Jones

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Produced at - Proof	:	San Francisco
Uncirculated	:	Philadelphia
Packaging - Proof	:	Capsule/Presentation case
Uncirculated	:	Capsule/Gift box
Designer	:	John Mercanti

Half-Dollar Coin

Denomination	:	50 cents
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Weight	:	.36 troy ounces (11.34 grams)
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Packaging - Proof	:	Capsule/Gift box
Uncirculated	:	Mylar/Gift box
Designers	:	Obverse - Edgar Steever
	:	Reverse - Sherl Joseph Winter

Availability of coins* :

Source for Purchase	Proof	Uncirculated
Mail order from Mint	X	X
"800" No. from Mint	X	X
Bulk dealers	X	X
Consignment Mint Stores	X	X
Financial Institutions (banks, savings and loans, credit unions)	X	-
Post Offices	X	-
Military bases (PX's & BX's)	X	-
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Note: See attachment for pre-issue discounts and various coin packagings/offerings.

PRODUCT LINE

	Option/Product		Packaging	Retail Price	Pre-Issue Price	Surcharge
1	Half Dollar "P"	*	Capsule/Gift Box	$ 7.50	$ 6.50	$ 2.00
2	Silver Dollar "P"	*	Capsule/Presentation Case	$ 24.00	$ 22.50	$ 7.00
3	Half/Silver Dollar "P"	*	Capsule/Presentation Case	$ 31.50	$ 29.00	$ 9.00
4	Three-Coin "P" (half, silver, gold)	*	Capsule/Presentation Case	$206.50	$175.00	$44.00
5	Gold "P"		Capsule/Presentation Case	$175.00	$170.00	$35.00
6	Six-Coin Set: Half, silver, and gold "P" Half, silver, and gold "U"		Capsule/Cherrywood presentation case	$439.50	$375.00	$88.00
7	Half Dollar "U"		Mylar/Gift Box	$ 6.00	$ 5.00	$ 2.00
8	Silver Dollar "U"		Capsule/Gift Box	$ 22.00	$ 20.50	$ 7.00
9	Half/Silver Dollar "U"		Capsule/Gift Box	$ 28.00	$ 25.50	$ 9.00
10	Three-Coin "U" (Half, silver, gold)		Capsule/Presentation Case	$193.00	$165.00	$44.00
11	Gold "U"		Capsule/Presentation Case	$165.00	$160.00	$35.00
12	Seven-Coin Prestige Set** (Five-Coin Proof Set, plus Statue of Liberty Proof Half Dollar and Silver Dollar)		Leatherette Case	$ 48.50		$ 9.00

* Options available on consignment

** Not available until the second quarter of 1986

STATUE OF LIBERTY-ELLIS ISLAND COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM
Fact sheet - Critical dates

Award of contract to ad agency:	August 29, 1985
First strike ceremonies:	October 18, 1985
First coin offering on Mint and SOL Foundation mailing lists and general-interest print media:	November 1, 1985
Pre-issue discount will be given on orders received from:	November 1, 1985
until:	December 31, 1985
Coins will be shipped to fill individual orders (if coins are available, order fulfillment may start before Christmas, 1985):	January, 1986
Coins will be available for bulk and consignment sales:	February, 1986
Final date coins will be minted:	December 31, 1986
Coins will be offered for sale from Mint and consignment through:	January 31, 1987

RECENT CONSUMER INQUIRIES

One Cent Coin:

The Mint is changing the composition of one cent coins from the current alloy of 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc to a copper-plated coin containing 97.6 percent zinc and 2.4 percent copper. The new coin will be virtually identical in size and appearance to the current one-cent piece. The new material is being phased-in over a period of approximately twelve months beginning in January 1982. One cent coins will be produced simultaneously from both materials during the phase-in period. This modification of the cent will substantially reduce production costs.

Uncirculated Coin Set, 1982:

The Treasury Department has announced that no uncirculated coin sets will be produced in 1982 because of personnel reductions. The Mint is primarily responsible for producing coins in sufficient quantity to meet the need of the nation's commerce. Personnel reductions necessitate some curtailment of resources directed toward numismatic items.

The George Washington Commemorative Half Dollar:

In December of 1981, a bill authorizing a 90 percent silver commemorative half dollar commemorating the 250th Anniversary of the birth of George Washington was passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into Public Law, 97-104, by the President on December 23, 1981. When these items are available for sale, ordering information will be sent to customers on the Mint's mailing list and a press announcement will be released to daily and weekly newspapers as well as to the numismatic press.

If you are not currently on our mailing list and wish to be, please fill out the enclosed material and forward it to the San Francisco Old Mint. Your name and address will then be added to the Mint's mailing list to receive the notification of future offerings.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ORDERING COIN SETS

ORDER LIMITATION

There is a limit of sets per customer for the proof sets. Acceptance of all orders is contingent upon the Mint's production capacity to meet an unpredictable demand. Orders received after a cut-off date has been established are returned. Orders are not accepted in advance of the official ordering period. All duplicate orders that exceed the limit for coin sets are returned. The Proof Coin Sets cannot be purchased at the Mint's sales areas.

ORDER FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Remittance must be made payable to the Bureau of the Mint either by an International Money Order or by a check drawn on a United States Bank payable in United States currency.

SOUVENIR SETS

Souvenir sets are produced only for over-the-counter sales at the four Mint sales areas and cannot be purchased by mail. The sales areas are located at the Philadelphia Mint, the Denver Mint, the San Francisco Old Mint, and the Department of the Treasury in Washington, D.C. All souvenir sets are offered for sale as long as the supply remains available.

ANTHONY DOLLAR SOUVENIR SETS

These three-piece sets contain one dollar coin from each of the three Mints where the coins were produced. The price is $5.00 per set (1979 and 1980 sets are available) and sold over-the-counter only.

DENVER AND PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR SETS

The Denver souvenir sets contain samples of five of the coins produced by the Denver Mint - half dollar, quarter, dime, five, and one-cent pieces - and a Denver Mint medal. The Philadelphia souvenir sets contain the same five denominations minted at the Philadelphia Mint and a Philadelphia Mint medal. These sets are offered each year, over-the-counter sales only. The price is $4.00 per set.

BICENTENNIAL PROOF COIN SETS AND BICENTENNIAL UNCIRCULATED COIN SETS

Each set contains a dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar with reverse designs emblematic of the American Revolution Bicentennial. The silver content in the three coins is 40 percent or .5381 fine troy ounces. The Bicentennial sets were first offered for sale in 1974. The price of the Bicentennial Proof Coin Set is $15.00 per set; the Bicentennial Uncirculated Coin Set is $12.00 per set. The sale of these items is subject to change. Currently there is an order limitation of 100 Bicentennial Proof Coin Sets per customer. There is no limitation on the Bicentennial Uncirculated Coin Sets at the present time. The Bicentennial Proof and Uncirculated Sets are available for over-the-counter sales at the Mint's sales areas. Mail orders should be sent to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, CA, 94175.

MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT

More than 300 historic medals are available in bronze from the Mint. Please write to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, CA, 94175, for the brochure listing these items. This brochure includes the ordering procedure for our Presidential Medals. Most were designed especially for the President at the time he was in office. At the present time, a medal for President Ronald Reagan is not available.

AMERICAN ARTS GOLD MEDALLIONS — In compliance with Public Law 95-630, the Bureau of the Mint is offering during certain ordering periods one ounce and one half ounce gold medallions honoring American artists. One of each size is offered each year over a five year period. Order materials are available in local post offices throughout the country. The American artists to be honored on the medallions are as follows:

Year	Artist Honored on One Ounce Medallion	Artist Honored on Half Ounce Medallion
1980	Grant Wood	Marian Anderson
	(The ordering period for the 1980 medallions ended 2/28/81)	
1981	Mark Twain	Willa Cather
1982	Louis Armstrong	Frank Lloyd Wright
1983	Robert Frost	Alexander Calder
1984	Helen Hayes	John Steinbeck

ITEMS NOT AVAILABLE

BICENTENNIAL CIRCULATING COINS — Coinage of the cupro-nickel clad Bicentennial dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, manufactured for general circulation ended December 31, 1976. Until existing stocks are depleted, they may be available through local banks, upon request. They are not obtainable from the Mint.

EISENHOWER PROOF AND UNCIRCULATED DOLLARS — The last 40% silver clad Eisenhower dollars offered under these programs were dated 1974.

PRIOR YEAR COIN SETS — With the exception of the Bicentennial Coin Sets and special souvenir sets, only coin sets manufactured and issued during the current year are available from the U.S. Mint. For those issued during previous years, you may wish to consult coin dealers in your area.

PROOF AND UNCIRCULATED COINS — These coins are sold only in sets. They are not available individually or in rolls or bags.

REGULAR CIRCULATING COINS — Neither individual coins nor rolls are available from the U.S. Mint but may be obtained from local banks.

SPECIAL MINT SETS — Special Mint Sets were made from specially prepared polished blanks at the San Francisco Assay Office and were struck with polished dies on high tonnage presses. In addition to the five and one cent peices, a set contained the clad dime, quarter dollar, and half dollar authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965. These sets were of higher quality than the uncirculated sets but were not of proof quality. They had a higher relief than regular coins. The sets were issued only during 1965, 1966, and 1967.

The Denver Mint Does not accept mail orders.

All checks received for the George Washington Silver Half Dollar coins were forwarded to:

Albert H. Norman
Officer-in-Charge
88 Fifth Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

Please forward your inquiry to the above address.

The Denver Mint does not accept mail orders.

All checks received for the George Washington Silver Half Dollar coins were forwarded to:

Albert H. Norman
Officer-in-Charge
88 Fifth Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

Please forward your inquiry to the above address.

Attached is a step-by-step process of minting coins; however, since 1968 the strip is provided by private concerns. The minting process now begins at the "blanking" stage, except for the penny.

In October of 1982, the U.S. Mint began producing the "zinc" penny, which has a composition of 97.5% zinc and 2.5% copper. The copper cent was 95% copper and 5% zinc.

The new zinc blanks or "planchets" are also provided by private concerns and are shipped to the U.S. Mint ready to be "stamped" into coin. After the cents or "pennies" are stamped, they are screened and then counted, etc.

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Bicentennial Proof and Uncirculated Coin Sets

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

In response to your recent letter, please be advised that our Sales Room sells the Bicentennial Proof and Uncirculated Coin Sets only over-the-counter. These sets are also sold over-the-counter at other Mint outlets in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C. Mail orders should be sent to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco CA 94175.

The price for each Bicentennial Proof Set is $20.00 with a limit of 100 sets per person whether purchased by mail order or in the Mint's sales outlets. The Bicentennial Uncirculated Coin Set price is $15.00 each and there is no limit on sales of these sets.

We are, therefore, returning your check for .

Sincerely,

Evelyn Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

Carson City Dollars

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

In response to your letter of , please be advised that effective February 20, 1980, the program for Carson City dollars was discontinued. Therefore, no orders for these dollars will be accepted.

Sincerely,

Evelyn Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

In response to your letter of , enclosed is information on the composition of modern United States coins which you might find helpful.

Please be advised that the Bureau of the Mint does not place a numismatic value on any coin.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

D. M. medal

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

In response to your letter of , please be advised that the coin you have described is a commemorative Medal of the Denver Mint, which was produced in 1971. The composition of the medal is 90 percent copper and 10 percent zinc. The engraver of the medal was Edgar Steever.

The medal is sold over-the-counter at the Denver Mint for $.50. The Bureau of the Mint does not place a numismatic value on coins.

If you wish to order the commemorative medal, we are enclosing a brochure and order form on "Medals of the United States Mint," which lists all items available for sale. Mail orders are accepted at the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco CA 94175.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

D.M. Souvenir Sets

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

In response to your letter of , please be advised that our Sales Room sells the Denver Mint Souvenir Sets only over-the-counter. These sets are also sold over-the-counter at other Mints outlets in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., but not by mail order.

Sincerely,

Evelyn Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

19 Down

931 W. 5th St.
Mt. Carmel, Illinois 62863

Dear Ms. Seibert:

Please be advised that your name has been forwarded to the Bureau of the Mint in San Francisco, to be placed on the mailing list for current proof and uncirculated coin sets. Further information is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

Mint

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

In response to your letter of , please be advised that the Denver Mint began its operations in 1906. Our primary function of the Bureau of the Mint is to manufacture sufficient coinage to serve the needs of the Nation. We ship all of our coins to the Federal Reserve Banks, who in turn, distribute them to the local banks.

Other services include: (1) Conducting tours at the Denver Mint which are extremely educational in that the general public learns how coins are actually minted; (2) Responding to both telephone and letter inquiries pertaining to questions regarding coinage processes and coinage history; and (3) Selling certain coins and medals over-the-counter to visitors.

Our Sales Room sells the Denver Mint souvenir sets, which consist of the half-dollar, quarter dollar, dime, nickel, cent, and the commemorative medals. These sets are sold over-the-counter only at Mint outlets in Denver, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

Information on numismatic items available for sale by the Bureau of the Mint are enclosed.

If you wish to have your name placed on the Bureau of the Mint's mailing list for coin sets and special Mint offerings, please complete the enclosed form. You will automatically receive order cards for future coin sets and medals offered by the Mint if your name is included on the San Francisco mailing list. Enclosed are information sheets on coins and coin sets.

The enclosed brochure, "How To Make A Penny," which depicts the coinage process, contains some illustrations which you might find helpful. The excerpt from "Facts About United States Money," also relates to coinage operations. The excerpt from "A Guide Book of United States Coins," by R. S. Yeoman, pertains to the history of money.

The enclosure, "The Early Days," gives some background of the Denver Mint and other facts which you desired. Fact sheets on the Susan B. Anthony dollar are also included.

If you ever visit the Denver area, we would be happy to have you tour our Mint. Enclosed is an information sheet regarding our tours.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosures

If you wish to have your name added to the Mint's mailing list, please print or type your name and address and send to:

Bureau of the Mint
55 Mint Street
San Francisco, California 94175

This is the only address for ordering the United States Mint's special coins and medals. Please be assured that you will automatically receive order cards for all future special coins and medals offered by the Mint when your name is included on the San Francisco mailing list.

I wish to have my name added to the Mint's mailing list.

_____
(Initials Only) Last Name

_____
Street

_____
City/State Zip Code

_____ _____
Signature Date

Fig. A—MAKE-UP

The make-up box is weighed on a floor scale. It's called a make-up box because it holds the raw metal from which coins are made up. A big crane picks up the box and takes it to the melting furnace.

Fig. B—MELTING

The furnace is electric and gets red hot. When the metal is put inside the furnace it melts. The furnace is big enough to hold 15,000 pounds of metal.

Fig. C—CASTING

The melted metal is poured into a mold that looks like a giant candy bar. The bar is called an ingot. When the melted metal cools it gets hard again. The bar is about 18 feet long and weighs about 7,000 pounds.

Fig. D—CROPPING SAW

Each bar is cut in half. Now there are two bars. They are called slabs. Each one must be 8 and a half feet long and weigh 3,300 pounds. Any scrap is sent back to the furnace. Nothing is wasted.

Note: This brochure depicts the complete Philadelphia Mint coining process. Operations illustrated by Figs. G through K only, are performed by the Denver Mint.

Fig. K

INSPECTION, COUNTING AND BAGGING

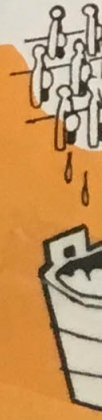
At last we have a penny! Bad pennies are not allowed to leave the mint. Good pennies go to the counting machine. After 5,000 pennies fall into the bag a sewing machine sews the bag shut. The bags go to the Federal Reserve Bank. Then the pennies go to you.

Fig. J—COINING PRESS

The shiny golden penny blanks are ready to receive the impression of President Lincoln's portrait on one side and the Lincoln Memorial on the other. The designs are impressed from hard steel coinage dies onto the blank. Fingers on the press firmly grab each blank and one heavy blow stamps the design on each side.

Fig. I—UPSETTING MILLS

The blanks roll on their edges through this machine. They are soft enough so that when the machine presses on them it raises a rim around the blanks.



ANNEAL

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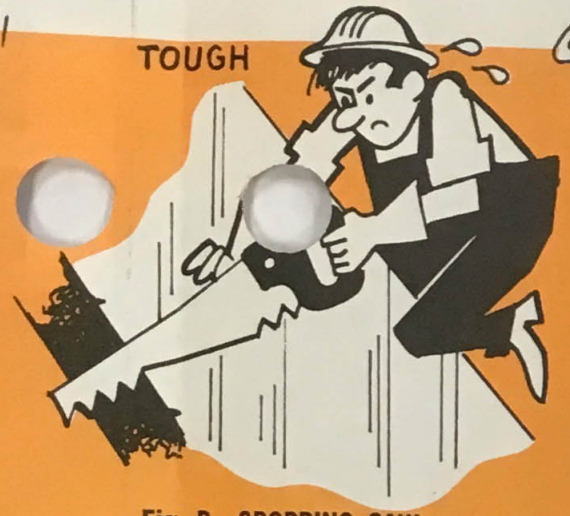


Fig. D—CROPPING SAW

Each bar is cut in half. Now there are two bars. They are called slabs. Each one must be 8 and a half feet long and weigh 3,300 pounds. Any scrap is sent back to the furnace. Nothing is wasted.

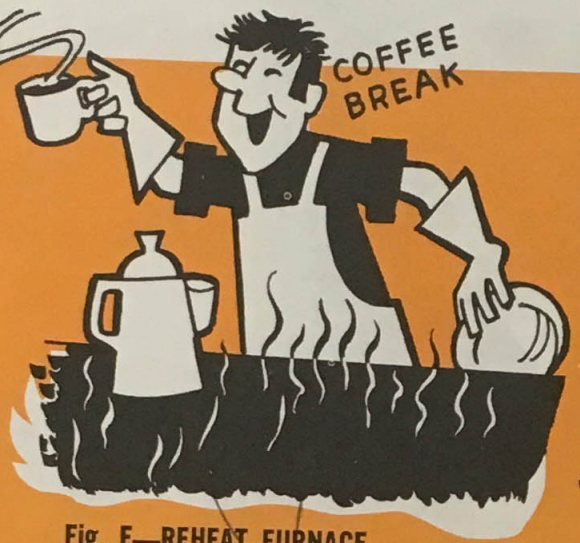


Fig. E—REHEAT FURNACE

This is another electric furnace that heats the slab to just the right temperature so it will be soft enough to be rolled out.

Fig. F—ROLLING LINES

The slab is red hot and is six inches thick. Many things happen here:

First the slab squeezes through a pair of rollers. The rollers are so close together and press down so hard that when the slab comes out after several trips back and forth it is only one-half inch thick.

The rolled out slab is still red hot. It must be cooled to room temperature. Now it is sent through two sprays of water to cool it.

The top and bottom of the slab must be smooth. A machine shaves the top and bottom. The shavings go back to the melting furnace. The strip is now smooth and bright and so thin it can be rolled up into a coil.

Even though the coiled strip is very thin it is not thin enough. So the strip is uncoiled and put through a second rolling mill. When it comes out it is only a tenth of an inch thick.

When uncoiled the strip is about 400 feet long. Sometimes two or more of the uncoiled strips are welded together to make a strip even longer. Rough edges are trimmed off the strip to make it smooth. Now the coil is rolled down in the third rolling mill to one-twentieth of an inch thick, 15 inches wide.

g. I—UPSETTING MILLS

lanks roll on their edges this machine. They are soft so that when the machine n them it raises a rim around s.

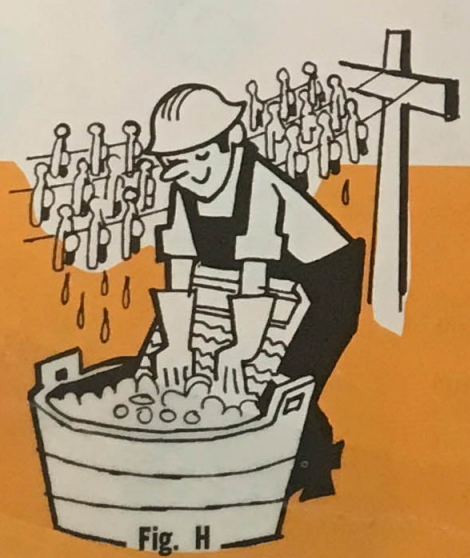


Fig. H

ANNEALING AND CLEANING LINES

The blanks are put into a gas furnace to be softened again. (Annealing means to soften). They come out of the furnace red hot and drop into water to cool. The blanks are then cleaned and polished. Then they are rinsed off with water and dried.

Fig. G—BLANKING PRESS

The strip is ready for punching out round pieces of metal about the size of a penny. They are called blanks, or planchets. This machine works just like a cookie cutter. After the blanks are punched out any strip left over is sent back to the make-up box.

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1979—681-041

The Denver Mint traces its history to the fall of 1862 when, for $25,000, the United States government purchased the private mint of Clark, Gruber & Co. at 16th and Market Streets.

Although the Act of April 21, 1862, provided for the establishment of a Denver mint the facility first opened as an Assay Office. Its operations were restricted to melting, refining, assaying and stamping of gold bars as to fineness and weight which were formed from gold dust and nuggets brought in by miners in the surrounding area.

That was five years after Denver was founded in 1858, the year placer gold was discovered at the junction of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, now the geographical center of the city. The following year lode gold was found. Colorado was organized as a Territory in 1861 and earned the nickname of the "Centennial State" in 1876 when, a hundred years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, statehood was achieved.

In 1895 Congress approved a mint for the coinage of gold and silver. The Assay Office moved to its present structure in 1904 and in February of 1906 advanced to the status of a U.S. mint when coinage operations began.

During the first year of operation, the Mint turned out gold coin valued at 23.8 million dollars and silver coins valued at 3.2 million dollars. Coinage of five cent and one cent pieces began in 1911 and that year 12.6 million pieces were minted.

To meet the growing demand for coins, the present building was expanded in 1936, and new equipment installed to speed and perfect the manufacturing process. Again, in 1946 and 1965, new wings were added. Currently, private contractors supply the pre-fabricated coils of metal from which the coin blanks are punched. Operations at Denver are concentrated upon the blanking function (Fig. G), and the actual stamping of coins. Today, the Denver Mint is capable of producing over 1.25 million coins per hour.

Visitors are welcome at the Denver Mint. One of the highlights of the tour is a display of gold bars worth over $1,000,000. Each bar weighs approximately 27½ pounds.

The Denver Mint is part of a nationwide Treasury Agency known as the Bureau of the Mint. From headquarters in Washington, D.C., the Director of the Mint administers the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, the Assay Office at New York City, the Assay Office and the Old Mint at San Francisco and the Depositories at Fort Knox, Ky. and West Point, N.Y. for the storage of gold, silver and other coinage metals.

The Susan B. Anthony Dollar is QUICK and EASY

QUICK TO IDENTIFY

Easy to see it is a woman • Susan B. Anthony is the only American woman to be honored on a circulating United States coin
Easy to see the unique eleven-sided inner border on both sides
Easy to distinguish by size • Larger than the quarter

QUICK TO GET AND GIVE IN CHANGE

Easy to carry with other coins • Avoids fumbling in both sections of wallet or purse • Higher bills remain secure
Easy to place in cash register drawer • Quicker change-making speeds up lines and shortens customer waiting time

QUICK TO FIND IN POCKET OR PURSE

Easy to find since it is sized between the quarter and half dollar
Easy to carry since it weighs one-third as much as four quarters
Easy for children to use
Easy to hear if dropped

QUICK TO USE IN VENDING MACHINES

Easy to insert • Worn and torn bills are often rejected
Easy to make direct purchase • Eliminates the need for a change machine

QUICK TO COUNT AND SORT

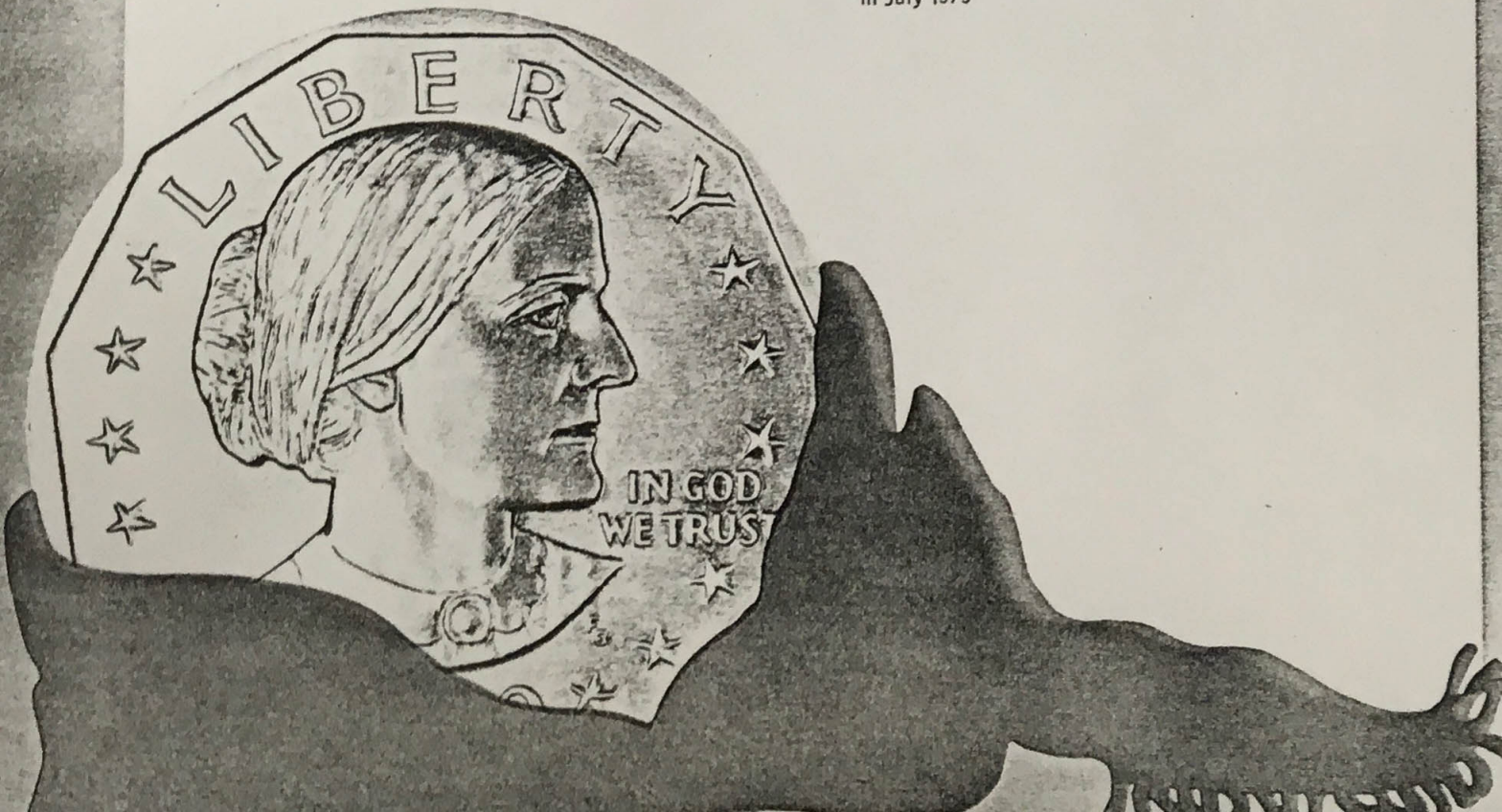
Easy to handle • Clean and solid • Unlike bills, coins won't stick together when new and tear when old
Easy to separate by size • Bills being all the same size, take time to sort
Easy to automate counting and sorting operations

QUICK TO SET UP CASH REGISTERS

Easy to start day's transactions • One roll of new dollar coins replaces 25 dollar bills
Easy to rearrange present cash register drawers

QUICK TO OBTAIN

Easy to circulate • The Anthony Dollars are being minted in Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco and distributed by the Federal Reserve Banks.
Easy for the general public to get from local banks in July 1979



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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF THE MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

POLICY REGARDING COINS AVAILABLE AT THE MINT, AND THE PURCHASE, SALE AND VALUATION OF OLD AND RARE COINS

As a special service, the Mint offers current proof and uncirculated coin sets, and other numismatic items to the public.

When regular coins are needed for normal exchange purposes, they are released by the Mints only to the Federal Reserve banks and branches, which distribute them to the commercial banks of the Nation. Neither of these sources issues coins for circulation directly to the public.

Persons desiring coins struck and issued by the Mints in previous years; old or rare coins for collections; pieces of specific date or design, including commemorative coins; or coins in bulk lots (such as selective rolls and bags), may be able to secure them from banks, collectors or coin dealers. These items are not available through Government sources. The manufacture and issuance of gold coins by the United States Government is prohibited by the Gold Reserve Act of January 30, 1934.

The Bureau of the Mint pays no premium upon coins or currency of any issue. It does not undertake to determine whether specific coins have special value as collector's items or to decide questions of numismatics, whether referring to coins or currency of the United States or of foreign countries.

The Bureau of the Mint does not recommend coin dealers or collectors to whom inquiry could be made regarding the sale, purchase or valuation of coins. It is suggested that you consult the Yellow Pages of your telephone directory for the names of dealers or collectors in your area.

Excerpts - Facts About U.S. Money

dollars for regular circulation took place in 1935.

Still another section of the 1970 coinage law provided for the removal of all silver from the half dollar. All dimes, quarters, half dollars and dollars now produced for regular circulation are cupro-nickel clad metal.

specifications for united states coins

SEC. 201. Section 101 of the Coinage Act of 1965 (31 U.S.C. 391) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary may mint and issue coins of the denominations set forth in subsection (c) in such quantities as he determines to be necessary to meet national needs.

"(b) Any coin minted under authority of subsection (a) shall be a clad coin. The cladding shall be an alloy of 75 per centum copper and 25 per centum nickel, and shall weigh not less than 30 per centum of the weight of the whole coin. The core shall be copper.

"(c) (1) The dollar shall be 1.500 inches in diameter and weigh 22.68 grams.

"(2) The half dollar shall be 1.205 inches in diameter and weigh 11.34 grams.

"(3) The quarter dollar shall be 0.955 inch in diameter and weigh 5.67 grams.

"(4) The dime shall be 0.705 inch in diameter and weigh 2.268 grams.

"(d) Not withstanding the foregoing, the Secretary is authorized to mint and issue not more than one hundred and fifty million one-dollar pieces which shall have—

"(1) a diameter of 1.500 inches;

"(2) a cladding of an alloy of eight hundred parts of silver and two hundred parts of copper; and

"(3) a core of an alloy of silver and copper such that the whole coin weighs 24.592 grams and contains 9.837 grams of silver and 14.755 grams of copper."

Subsidiary 90 Percent Silver Coins. The Coinage Act of 1965 provided the Secretary of the Treasury authority to produce half dollars, quarter dollars, and dimes from 900 fine coin silver until such date as it was determined that adequate supplies of the clad coins were available and, in no event, later than five years after the date of enactment of the Act. The last of the 90 percent silver quarters were struck in January 1966, the last of these dimes in February 1966, and the last of the halves in April 1966. The specifications for the 90 percent silver coins are as follows:

Kind and Denomination	Metal Content (grains)		Gross Weight (grains)
	Silver	*Copper*	
Silver:			
Half dollar	173.61	19.29	192.90
Quarter dollar	86.805	9.645	96.45
Dime	34.722	3.858	38.58

Minor Coins. The specifications for 5-cent and 1-cent coins are as follows:

Denomination	Metal Content (grains)		Gross Weight (grains)
	Nickel	*Copper*	
Five cents	19.29	57.87	77.16
	Zinc	*Copper*	
One cent	2.40	45.60	48.00

During 1943, a zinc-coated, steel cent was coined as a wartime metal-saving measure. During the war the five-cent piece contained 27.006 grains of silver, 43.2096 grains of copper, and 6.944 grains of manganese. The authority to mint the wartime five-cent coins expired December 31, 1945.

how money is coined

United States 5-cent coins are cupro-nickel pieces composed of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel. Our cents are bronze and contain 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc.

Pure metals, accurately weighed and combined to produce these alloys, are melted

in electric furnaces to form a homogeneous mass and are cast into coinage ingots in water-cooled molds.

The ingots are passed several times through rolling mills which reduce them to long strips of the exact thickness or gauge required for the denominations being produced. Some metals work-harden during these operations and, in order to facilitate the rolling of the cupro-nickel alloy, the material must be softened at two different stages in the reduction process by being annealed in a large slab-coil annealing furnace. The strips are fed into high speed punch presses which cut planchets or blanks of the proper diameter. Both the cupro-nickel and bronze planchets are again annealed in a special type furnace, cleaned, and dried.

Planchets for the 5-cent and 1-cent coins are put through an edge rolling operation which produces a raised rim on them. With a single stroke, the coining press stamps the designs of both the obverse and reverse dies on the planchet.

The dime, quarter, half dollar and dollar are manufactured from strips composed of three layers of metal bonded together and rolled to the required thickness. This is called "cladding." The face is 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel and the core is pure copper, which is visible on the edges of the coins.

Initially, all clad material was purchased from outside manufacturers since the Mint did not have the capability of producing clad strip. The Mint has since developed this capacity and now produces a large portion of the clad strip in-house. The three strips to be bonded are softened in large coil annealing furnaces, carefully cleaned, wire brushed, and are rolled together under high pressures. The clad strip is then rolled to final blank thickness. From this point forward, the manufacturing processes are the same as for the 5-cent and 1-cent coins. The edges of the dimes, quarters, half dollars and dollars are reeded. This familiar element is also produced as a part of the stamping operation.

All denominations are counted and bagged preparatory to shipment to the Federal Reserve banks. Dimes, quarters, half dollars and dollars are sacked $1,000 per bag for each denomination; nickels are sacked $200 per bag; and cents, $50 per bag.

coin designs

No change in the design of a coin may be made for 25 years after its adoption. An Act of Congress would be necessary before the expiration of this period. There is no restriction upon the length of time a design may remain in use upon expiration of the limitation set by law.

Usually, the selection of coin designs is made by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. However, in a few instances, Congress has prescribed the designs. As a part of the bicentennial celebration of Washington's birth, held in 1932, Congress declared that the likeness of our first President should appear on the quarter dollar.

The John F. Kennedy likeness was placed on the half dollar by Act of Congress approved December 30, 1963, and the first coins were released March 24, 1964.

On December 31, 1970, legislation approved by the Congress directed placement of the likeness of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower upon the obverse of the dollar coin, with a representation of the Apollo 11 insignia upon the reverse.

The Lincoln cent was the first portrait coin of a regular series minted by the United States. The occasion of the 100th anniver-

Another interesting series, important because of its close association with our first president, comprises those tokens bearing the portrait of Washington. Although most of these pieces are dated from 1783 to 1795, many of them were made in England around the turn of the century.

Coinage of the States

The Articles of Confederation, adopted March 1, 1781, provided that Congress should have the sole right to regulate the alloy and value of coin struck by its own authority or by that of the respective states.

Each state, therefore, had the right to coin money, but Congress served as a regulating authority. New Hampshire was the first state to consider coinage, but few if any coins were placed in circulation. The only specimens known bear the date 1776.

Vermont, Connecticut, and New Jersey granted coining privileges to companies or individuals. Massachusetts erected its own mint in which copper coins were produced. A number of interesting varieties of these state issues, most of which were struck in fairly large quantities, can still be easily acquired, and form the basis for many present day collections of early American coins.

The Beginnings of United States Coinage

Throughout the Colonial years, Americans had become accustomed to the use of the Spanish dollar and its fractional parts, the *real*, the medio (half-*real*), etc. It was only natural, therefore, that when a national coinage was under consideration the dollar was mentioned most frequently. In earlier years currency statutes in many of the colonies had given first consideration to the Spanish dollar. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Virginia, particularly, passed laws making Spanish coins a legal tender. The first issue of Continental paper money May 10, 1775, offers further evidence that the dollar was to be our basic money unit, for it provided that the notes should be payable in "Spanish Milled dollars or the value thereof in gold or silver."

The Assistant Financier of the Confederation, Gouverneur Morris, proposed a decimal coinage ratio, and his plan was incorporated in a report presented by Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, to the Congress, January 15, 1782. Plans for a mint were advanced, and a uniform national currency to relieve the confused money conditions was outlined. Morris's unit, 1/1440 of a dollar, was calculated to agree without a fraction with all the different valuations of the Spanish milled dollar in the various States. Although a government mint was approved February 21, 1782, no immediate action was taken. During 1784 Thomas Jefferson, then a member of the House of Representatives, brought in a report concerning the plan, and expressed disagreement with Morris' complicated money unit. He advocated the simple dollar unit because he believed the dollar was already as familiar and convenient a unit of value as the British pound. He favored the decimal system and remarked that, "The most easy ratio of multiplication and division is that of ten. George Washington referred to it as 'a measure, which in my opinion, has become indispensibly necessary.'"

The Grand Committee in May 1785 recommended a gold five-dollar piece; a dollar of silver with fractional coins, of the same metal, in denominations of half, quarter, tenth, and twentieth parts of a dollar; and copper pieces valued at one-hundredth and one two-hundredth of a dollar.

In 1783 Robert Morris submitted a series of pattern pieces in silver which were designed by Dudley to carry out the decimal idea for United States money. These are known as the Nova Constellatio Patterns and consist of the "Mark" or 1,000 units, the "Quint" or 500 units, and the "Bit" or 100 units. The unit was to be a quarter grain of silver. This was not the first attempt at a dollar coin, for the Continental currency piece of dollar size, dated

From "A Little Book of U.S. Coins"

AN INTRODUCTION TO UNITED STATES COINS

by R.S. Yeoman

Money of the Early Americans

The story of American money, which occupies a period of over three centuries, began when the early settlers in New England carried on their fur trade with the Indians through the use of wampum, which had been fashioned from mussel shells in the form of "beads." Beaver skins, wampum, and in Virginia, tobacco, soon became the common accepted media of exchange for all other available commodities. The immigrants, in fact, had little use for coined money at first, but when traders arrived from foreign lands, coins were usually demanded in payment for goods. Any foreign coins were usually accepted, such as French louis, English guineas, German thalers, Dutch ducats, and various Spanish coins, including doubloons and particularly the Spanish milled dollar, or piece of eight. The coin last mentioned remained as a standard money unit throughout the entire colonial period. Even after the Revolutionary War, the Spanish dollar and its fractional parts continued to circulate in this country with official sanction until 1857. One *real* equaled 12½ cents and was known as a "bit." A quarter of the dollar thus became known as "two bits," a term still in common use.

England consistently ignored the plight of the colonists and made no effort to provide gold or silver coins, or a small-change currency for them. Although coins known as "Hogge Money" were provided for the Sommer Islands, now known as the Bermudas, about the year 1616, the first coins minted in America were minted by John Hull in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The General Court of the colony granted him authority to begin coinage. Starting in 1652 the Boston mint provided the famous N.E., pine tree, and similar shillings, with their fractional parts, for the hardpressed colonists. Other colonies tried similar projects but failed.

As time went on coins and tokens of many types were introduced and employed by the colonists in their daily course of business. Lord Baltimore in Maryland was responsible for a series of silver pieces, which were probably struck in England in 1659. Mark Newby introduced a piece known as St. Patrick's Halfpence into the province of New Jersey in 1682. Coins dated 1722 to 1724, known as Rosa Americana and Hibernia coppers, were produced by William Wood in England and were widely circulated in America. The Carolina and New England Elephant tokens were current in the years following 1694. There were also a few issues of uncertain date and origin, such as the New Yorke Token, which circulated among the Dutch settlers and was probably sent over from Holland.

Enterprising American individuals were responsible for some of the copper pieces that circulated during the eighteenth century. The Gloucester Token, about which little is known, was one of these. John Higley of Granby, Connecticut, made an interesting series of threepence pieces during the period from 1737 to 1739. J. Chalmers, a goldsmith in Annapolis, Maryland, issued silver shillings, sixpence, and threepence pieces in 1783. In 1787 Ephraim Brasher, a New York goldsmith, struck a gold piece of the value of a doubloon (about $16.00). Standish Barry of Baltimore, Maryland, made a curious silver token threepence in 1790.

Still other tokens, struck in England, reached our shores in Revolutionary times and were for the most part speculative ventures. These much-needed, small-denomination coppers were readily circulated because of the great scarcity of fractional coins. Included in this category were the Nova Constellatio coppers and the Bar cent.

During the period of confederation following the War of Independence, still more English tokens were added to the great variety of coins and tokens employed in the new nation. In 1787 the Nova Eboracs, known as New York Coppers, the Georgius Triumpho, the Auctori Plebis, and later the Kentucky, Myddelton and Franklin Press tokens were introduced.

Eagle and the silver dollar was suspended by President Jefferson in 1804 and 1806 respectively. It is generally conceded that the silver dollar was discontinued in 1804, although the last coins minted for the period were dated 1803.

Lacking gold coins and silver dollars, the half-dollar became the desirable coin for large transactions, bank reserves, and foreign payments. Until 1830, in fact, half-dollars circulated very little as they were mainly transferred from bank to bank. This will account for the relatively good supply of half-dollars of this period which are still available to collectors in better than average condition. A senate committee of 1830 reported that United States silver coins were considered so much bullion and were accordingly "lost to the community as coins."

There was only a negligible coinage of quarters, dimes, and half-dimes from 1794 to 1834. It has been estimated that there was less than one piece for each person in the country in the year 1830. This period has been described as one of nondescript currency made up of banknotes, underweight foreign gold coins, foreign silver coins of many varieties, and domestic fractional silver coins. Notes of "wildcat banks" flooded the country before 1830 and were much more common than silver ones.

On June 28, 1834, a new law was passed reducing the weight of standard gold, which had the effect of placing our money on a gold standard. Trade and finance were greatly benefited by this act, which also proved a boon to the gold mines of Georgia and North Carolina. Branch mints in Dahlonega, Georgia, and Charlotte, North Carolina, were established two or three years later to handle the newly-mined gold at the source. The Templeton Reid and Bechtler issues of private gold coins were struck in this area.

The law of January 18, 1837, completely revised and standardized the mint and coinage laws. Legal standards, mint charges, legal tender, mint procedure, tolerance in coin weights, accounting methods, a bullion fund, standardization of gold and silver coins to 900 thousandths fine, and other desirable regulations were covered by the new legislation. Results of importance to the collector were the changes in type for the various coin denominations and the resumption of coinage of the Eagle and silver dollar shortly thereafter.

The political and financial elements underwent a crisis at about this time. The familiar "Jackson Tokens" and fractional notes of banks and commercial establishments completely eclipsed the circulation of metallic currency. This was the era of "shinplasters."

The California gold discovery in 1848 was responsible for an interesting series of private, state, and territorial gold issues in the Western states, culminating in the establishment of a branch mint at San Francisco in 1854.

Two new regular gold issues were adopted in 1849. In that year the double Eagle and gold dollar joined our American family of coins. The California gold fields greatly influenced the world gold market, making the exportation of silver profitable. For example, the silver in two half-dollars was worth $1.03½ in gold. The newly introduced gold dollars soon took over the burden and hastened the disappearance of silver coins from trade channels. This was the situation when the new three-cent postage rate brought about the bill authorizing the coinage of the silver three-cent piece in 1851. This was our country's first subsidiary coin, for its value was intrinsically 86% of its face value, an expedient designed to prevent its withdrawal from circulation.

The three-dollar gold piece was authorized by the act of February 21, 1853. Never a popular or necessary coin, it nevertheless was issued regularly until 1889.

On February 21, 1853, fractional silver coins were made subsidiary resulting from the fact that the weight of all silver pieces, excepting the dollar, was reduced. As the coins were now worth less than their face value free coinage of silver was prohibited, and the mint was authorized to purchase its silver requirements on its own account using the bullion fund of the mint, and, according to law, "the profit of said coinage shall be, . . . transferred to the account of the treasury of the United States."

Arrows were placed at the date on all silver coins except three-cent pieces and dollars, and on the quarters and half-dollars rays were added on the reverse side to denote the change of weight. In 1854 the rays were removed, and in 1856 the arrows disappeared. Production of silver coins in large quantities during this period greatly relieved the demands on gold dollars and three-cent pieces. Consequently for the first time in our nation's history there was a sufficient supply of fractional coins in general circulation.

The law of 1857 was designed primarily to reform the copper coinage. No matter how interesting and valuable the large cents and half-cents may have become in the eyes of the modern collector, they were very unpopular with the people and cost the mint too much to produce.

The new law abolished the half-cent piece, and reduced the size and changed the design of the cent. The new Flying Eagle cent contained 88% copper and 12% nickel. Several hundred experimental cents were stamped from dies bearing the date 1856 although no authority for the issue existed before 1857. Other important effects of the law were the retirement of the Spanish silver coins from circulation, and dispersal of the new cents in such excessive quantities as to create a nuisance to business houses, particularly in the eastern cities. The Indian head device replaced the Eagle in 1859, and in 1864 the weight of the cent was further reduced and its composition changed to a proportion of 95% copper and 5% tin and zinc. This bronze composition was the standard for our cent except for the years 1943, and 1944 to 1946. In 1962 the alloy was changed to 95% copper and 5% zinc.

Both Jefferson and Hamilton had contended in their day that the currency of money of small value benefits society. The history of our cent and its daily use proves the soundness of this principle.

Abundance turned to scarcity following the outbreak of the Civil War. Anticipation of a scarcity and depreciation of the paper money was sufficient to induce hoarding. The large volume of greenbacks in circulation caused a premium on gold, and subsidiary silver as a result of the sudden depreciation quickly vanished in the North. Resort was soon made to postage stamps for small change. All types of fractional notes were put out at this time by municipalities and the Government. "Postage currency" became widely used, and in 1863 a great variety of tokens appeared to help fill the vacuum. Like the tokens of 1837 they were of two general classes, tradesmen's coins and imitations of legal cents. The latter were usually produced at a profit, many of which were political or patriotic in character, with slogans typical of the times.

The Law of 1864, which effected changes in the cent, provided also for the new bronze two-cent piece. The act, moreover, provided legal tender status for these two coins up to ten times their value. The two-cent piece was the first coin to bear the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. The new coin was readily accepted by the people but proved an unnecessary denomination, going out of fashion and being discontinued only nine years later.

Secretary Chase had issued a great many currency notes of three-cent denomination early in 1865. The nickel interests seized upon this circumstance to fight for a new three-cent coin for redemption of the paper money. A law was quickly passed and signed by the president as of March 3, 1865, providing for a three-cent coin of 75-25 copper-nickel composition. Our country now possessed two types of three-cent pieces. The nickel three-cent piece was struck continuously until 1889; the three-cent silver until 1873.

The new copper-nickel alloy ratio was selected for the five-cent coin, adopted May 16, 1866, to be thereafter known as a "nickel." Again the people had a coin value available in two forms. The silver half-dime, like the three-cent piece, was retired from service in 1873.

The Carson City Mint was established in 1870 as a convenient depository for the miners in that area and operated until 1893.

The Law of March 3, 1871, was a redemption measure and was passed to provide a means for the disposal to the United States Treasury of millions of minor coins which had accumulated in the hands of postmasters, storekeepers,

or silver dollars coined from the bullion purchased. Important in this case was the fact that the notes were constantly being redeemed for gold which was mainly exported. The measure was actually a government subsidy for the silver miners and as such it was marked for failure, and was hastily repealed. The Bland-Allison Act and the Sherman Act gave a total of 570 million silver dollars to our monetary stocks.

The "Gold Standard Act" of 1900 gave our country a single standard, but reaffirmed the fiction that the silver dollar was a standard coin. It still enjoyed unlimited, legal tender, but was as much a subsidiary coin, practically speaking, as the dime, for its value in terms of standard gold, even before the gold surrender executive order, was far below its face value.

The lapse in coinage after 1904 and until 1921 was due to lack of bullion. Legislation authorizing further metal supplies for silver dollars was not forthcoming until 1918 when the Pittman Act provided silver for the new dollars.

Before the first World War the value of gold was equal to the value of gold coined into money. In order to encourage a steady flow of gold to the mints the government (with the exception of the period 1853-1873) had adopted a policy of gratuitous coinage. The cost of converting gold into coin had generally been considered an expense chargeable to the government.

In practice the mint made fine bars for commercial use or mint bars for coinage at its discretion. The bars in later years were stored in vaults and gold or silver certificates issued in place of the coins.

On March 6, 1933 an order was issued by the President prohibiting banks from paying out gold and gold certificates without permission, and gold currency was thus kept for reserve purposes. Gold imports and newly mined domestic gold could only be sold to the government. Gold bullion and coins may now be collected and saved by anyone as all restrictions were removed in 1975.

Under the Coinage Act of 1965, the composition of dimes, quarters and half dollars was changed to eliminate or reduce the silver content of these coins. The "clad" dimes and quarters were composed of an outer layer of copper-nickel (75% copper and 25% nickel) bonded to an inner core of pure copper. Starting 1971 the half dollar and dollar composition was changed to that of the dime and quarter. All silver clad coins have an outer layer of 80% silver bonded to an inner core of 21% silver, with a total content of 40% silver.

By the Law of September 26, 1890, changes in designes of United States coins cannot be made oftener than once every twenty-five years. Since that date, there have been design changes in all denominations and there have been many gold and silver commemorative issues. These factors are largely responsible for the ever increasing interest in coin collecting.

QUANTITIES OF COINS STRUCK

Collectors are cautioned that mint reports are not always reliable for estimating the rarity of coins. In the early years of the mint, dies of previous years were often used until they became worn or broken.

It should also be emphasized that quantities reported, particularly for gold and silver, cover the number of coins struck and have no reference to the quantity reaching actual circulation. Many issues were deposited in the treasury as backing for paper currency and were later melted.

The rarity of gold pieces struck before 1834, particularly half eagles, can be traced to the fact that the gold content was reduced in 1834, making previous issues greater in value than face, causing melting and reminting.

The quantities reported by the mint of three dollar gold pieces from 1873 to 1877 and half cents from 1802 to 1836 are subject to doubt.

Coinage figures shown for 1901 through 1946 are for coins bearing those dates. Some of them were struck in more than one year and at various mints, both with and without mint marks.

Mint quantities are shown adjacent to each date throughout the book. Figures shown in italic are estimates based on the most accurate information available. PROOF TOTALS ARE SHOWN IN PARENTHESES.

and others. Small-denomination coins as a result of this new law were placed on an equal footing and could be redeemed when presented in lots of twenty dollars.

There was a general revision of the coinage laws in 1873. Several years of study and debate preceded the final enactment. The legislative history of the bill occupies hundreds of pages of the Congressional Globe, and the result was considered by many a clumsy attempt and a failure. The law has sometimes been referred to as the "Crime of '73." One consequence of the bill, which achieved final enactment February 12, 1873, was the elimination of the silver dollar. In its stead the Trade dollar of greater weight was provided for use in commerce with the Orient in competition with the Mexican dollar. The legal tender provision, which unintentionally gave the trade dollar currency within our borders, was repealed the following year.

The charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin was reduced by the act to one-fifth of one per cent. The same rate was imposed on silver bullion for coining trade dollars only.

It may be a surprise to some collectors to learn that the silver dollar had not circulated to any great extent in the United States after 1803. The coin had been turned out steadily since 1840, but for various reasons such as exportation, melting, and holding in bank vaults, the dollar was virtually an unknown coin. The Law of 1873 in effect demonetized silver and committed our country to a gold standard. The silver mining interests came to realize what had occurred a little later, and the ensuing quarter century of political and monetary history was filled with their voluble protests. There was a constant bitter struggle for the return to bimetallism.

From an economic point of view the inadequate supply of gold was responsible for a gradual decline in prices throughout the world. This brought about a gradual business depression in our country, particularly in the South and Middle-West. Private silver interests influenced great sections of the West for bimetallism as a remedy for the failing price level. Authorities have concluded that a world-wide adoption of bimetallism would have improved economic conditions, but the United States alone proceeding to place its money on a double standard at the old 16 to 1 ratio would have led only to a worse situation.

Of particular importance to collectors, however, were those features of the Law of 1873 which affected the status and physical properties of the individual coins. The weight of the half dollar, quarter, and dime, was slightly changed and arrows were placed at the date for the ensuing two years to indicate the difference in weight. Silver three-cent pieces, half-dimes, and two-cent pieces were abolished by the act, and the manufacture of minor coins was restricted to the Mint at Philadelphia.

The short-lived twenty-cent piece was authorized March 3, 1875. It was created for the Western states where the Spanish "bit" had become equivalent to a U. S. dime. The five-cent piece did not circulate there, so when a quarter was offered for a "bit" purchase, only a dime change was returned. However, it was confused with the quarter-dollar and was discontinued after 1878.

The Bland-Allison Act of February 28, 1878, gave the Secretary authority to purchase two to four million dollars worth of silver bullion each month to be coined into silver dollars. The coin, never popular, was produced in minimum quantities. This was not a bimetallic law, nor was it a free coinage act. Strictly speaking it was a subsidiary coinage law, called by some "a wretched compromise."

The North and East so disliked the silver dollars that they did not actively circulate there and eventually found their way back to the Treasury, mostly through tax payments. Secretary Manning transferred ownership to the people and removed them from Treasury holdings by the simple expedient of issuing silver certificates in small bills to effect a wide circulation.

The Bland-Allison Act was repealed in 1890 and the Sherman Act took its place. Under this new law 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month could be paid for with Treasury Notes that were to be legal tender, and redeemable in gold

Charges for Special Assay + Assay of Bars

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

In response to your recent letter, please be advised that it is very difficult to tell the metal content of a bar by its appearance. There is an infinite number of alloys of various metals, many of which look the same. The only way to determine what the bar is made of is to have a chemical analysis performed by a reputable analyst. If you check the yellow pages of your telephone directory under the headings of assayers or laboratories in a major city near you, they can give you the appropriate charges.

If you are only interested in the gold or silver content, our Assay Office at the Denver Mint can analyze your sample. In order to do this type analysis, two holes will be drilled into the bar for sampling purposes. Enclosed is an information sheet describing the charges for this service.

I hope this information helps you in answering your question.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

CHARGES FOR SPECIAL ASSAYS AND ASSAYS OF ORES

SPECIAL ASSAYS

METALS DETERMINED — SAMPLE	GOLD OR SILVER BULLION (UNDER 800 BASE METAL)	PLATED OR FILLED GOODS AND WHITE GOLD
	(CHARGES PER ASSAY)	
GOLD-(Approx. 4 grams)	$11.00	$12.00
SILVER-(Approx. 10 grams)	11.00	12.00
GOLD & SILVER (SAME SAMPLE)	19.00	23.00
ADDITIONAL CHARGE WHEN THE SAMPLE CONTAINS ANY OF THE PLATINUM GROUP METALS	5.00	5.00

ASSAY OF ORES

($\frac{1}{2}$ pound min.)

	CHARGE
GOLD	$5.00
SILVER	5.00
GOLD & SILVER (SAME SAMPLE)	8.00
LEAD	8.00
ZINC	8.00
COPPER	7.00

All samples should be sent to:

Cash and Deposits Division
U. S. Mint
320 W. Colfax Ave.
Denver CO 80204

All cashier's checks and postal money orders should be made out to:

Superintendent
Denver Mint
320 W. Colfax
Denver CO 80204

High denomination postage stamps should be included for return of residue.

Assay takes from two to three weeks.

60

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

In response to your letter of , please be advised that the Bureau of the Mint does not place any numismatic value on any coin. As to the coin described in your letter, it is difficult to make any kind of determination without examining your coin. Should you wish further examination of your coin, you may send it to the Bureau of the Mint, Technical Staff, Washington, D. C. 20220. However, if any coin submitted to that office is found to be counterfeit, or otherwise in contravention of the law, it will not be returned. Such pieces are delivered to the Director of the U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C. 20220 for appropriate action.

You may wish to contact a local coin dealer, who may be located through the yellow pages of the telephone directory, or the American Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs CO 80901. Please refer to the enclosed information.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

Mint Addresses

BUREAU OF THE MINT FACILITIES

Bureau of the Mint
Department of the Treasury
501 - 13th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20220

United States Mint
5th & Arch Sts.
Philadelphia PA 19106

United States Mint
320 W. Colfax
Denver CO 80204

U.S. Assay Office
155 Hermann St.
San Francisco CA 94102

Old Mint
88 Fifth St.
San Francisco CA 94103

*Bureau of the Mint
55 Mint Street
San Francisco CA 94175

*All correspondence re numismatic items.

U. S. Assay Office
32 Old Slip
New York, N.Y. 10005

U. S. Bullion Depository
West Point, N.Y. 19006

U. S. Bullion Depository
Fort Knox KY 40121

Paper Currency

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

In response to your letter of , please be advised that the Bureau of the Mint manufactures only coins and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produces only paper currency. Inquiries concerning paper currency should be directed to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 14th and "C" Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20228.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Presidential Medals

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT

In response to your letter of , please be advised that the Denver Mint does not accept mail orders. The Presidential medals referred to in your letter are sold only over-the-counter at the Denver Mint. We are enclosing a brochure with order form on "Medals of the United States Mint" for your use.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

The Mint medals may be ordered from, and further information obtained about the medals by writing to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, California 94175. A personal check, in addition to money orders or cashier's checks, are acceptable payment for the medals. These should be made payable to BUREAU OF THE MINT. Remittances on orders from other countries should be payable to the BUREAU OF THE MINT either by an International Money Order or a check drawn on a United States bank payable in United States currency. Please do not send cash.

The Mint medals are sold over the counter at the following Mint sales outlets:

Philadelphia Mint
Independence Mall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

San Francisco Old Mint
88 Fifth Street
San Francisco, California

Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado

Department of the Treasury
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Sale of Coins

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

In response to your letter of , please be advised that the Bureau of the Mint does not sell individual coins or rolls of coin to the public. The Mint ships all of its coin production to the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches. They, in turn, make distribution to commercial banks. Please refer to the enclosed information sheet on coins.

Your name has been forwarded to the Bureau of the Mint in San Francisco, to be placed on the mailing list for current proof and uncirculated coin sets. Further information is enclosed.

You may wish to purchase "A Guide Book of United States Coins" by R. S. Yeoman at a bookstore or from a coin dealer.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

INFORMATION SHEET ON COINS

The Bureau of the Mint does not sell individual coins nor rolls or bags of coin to the public. The primary responsibility of the Bureau of the Mint is to issue coins for circulation in quantities sufficient to meet the nation's needs. The Mint fulfills this function by producing and shipping coins to each of the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches. They in turn, make distribution to commercial banks. Coin production is scheduled on the basis of estimates projected by Federal Reserve Banks from commercial bank demands. If your local bank does not have the coins desired, you might suggest that they contact the Federal Reserve Bank that services the bank.

With the exception of special numismatic items, the Mint distributes coins only to the Federal Reserve. Neither the Mint nor the Federal Reserve Banks supply coin directly to the public, whether it be an individual or a coin dealer. The Mint has not control over the coin distribution policies of commercial banks.

Persons desiring coins struck and issued by the Mints in previous years; old or rare coins for collections; pieces of specific date or design, including commemorative coins; or coins in bulk lots, may be able to secure them from banks, collectors or coin dealers. These items are not available through Government sources.

The Bureau of the Mint pays no premium upon coins or currency of any issue. It does not undertake to determine whether specific coins have special value as collector's items or decide questions of numismatics, whether referring to coins or currency of the United States or of foreign countries.

The Bureau of the Mint does not recommend coin dealers or collectors to whom inquiry could be made regarding the sale, purchase or valuation of coins. It is suggested you consult the yellow pages of your telephone directory for the names of dealers or coin clubs in your area.

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The Susan B. Anthony dollar, which was released for general circulation during July 1979, may be obtained from your local bank since the U. S. Mint is not permitted to sell individual coins directly to the public.

The Anthony dollar will not be sold separately either in proof or uncirculated condition. The San Francisco circulating Anthony dollar will not be included in the Uncirculated Coin Sets inasmuch as the packaging material for the sets had to be ordered far in advance of passage of the Susan B. Anthony dollar legislation.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

March 3, 1981

Dear James Esser:

In response to your letter of February 26, please be advised that the Bureau of the Mint does not sell individual coins or rolls of coin to the public. The Mint ships all of its coin production to the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches. They, in turn, make distribution to commercial banks.

Relative to coin collecting, you might be interested in purchasing current proof and uncirculated coin sets. If you wish to have your name placed on the Bureau of the Mint's mailing list for these sets, please complete the enclosed form.

Enclosed are information sheets on coins and coin sets.

As a related reference, you may refer to "A Guide Book of United States Coins" by R. S. Yeoman.

Sincerely,

Evelyn Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosures

Sale of Gold & Silver

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT

In response to your letter of , please be advised that the Bureau of the Mint discontinued the purchase of gold and silver on March 15, 1968. To answer your questions, you might wish to contact a private concern or a local coin dealer, who might be located through the yellow pages of the telephone directory.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Coin Info
Mail List

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

In response to your letter of , please be advised that the Bureau of the Mint does not sell individual coins or rolls of coin to the public. The Mint ships all of its coin production to the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches. They, in turn, make distribution to commercial banks. If your local bank does not have the coins desired, you might suggest that they contact the Federal Reserve Bank that services the bank. You might wish to contact a local coin dealer, who might be located through the yellow pages of the telephone directory. We are enclosing an information sheet on coins which you might find helpful.

Sincerely,

Evelyn T. Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

John Wayne - Returning Check

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

In response to your recent letter and check, please be advised that the Denver Mint transacts over-the-counter sales only.

Enclosed is an order form for the John Wayne Medal, which may be ordered from the Bureau of the Mint in San Francisco. We are, therefore, returning your check for .

Sincerely,

Evelyn Davidson

Evelyn T. Davidson
Superintendent

Enclosure

In response to your letter of _____ please be advised that the Denver or Phila Mint do not sell proof sets. ~~or take~~ mail orders these must be ordered from the San Fran. Mint. ~~Also we do not sell any proofs~~

Your Name has been forwarded to the B. of the Mint in San Fran. to be placed on the Mailing list for current proof & uncir coin sets.

You may wish to purchase "A Guide Book of ~~United States~~ Coins" by R. S. Yeoman at a bookstore or from a Coin dealer.

Sincerely
Evelyn L. Davidson
Superintendent

also many of our Mints sell ~~pro~~ past proof or uncirculated coin sets.

Mint [form letters]/Macros - Information for Public